

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

VOL. I.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1844.

ALFRED L. PRICE
AND
DAVID FULTON, PROPRIETORS.

NO. 11.

PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS

OF THE
WILMINGTON JOURNAL:

Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.
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at the end of three months.
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at the expiration of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Inserted at one dollar per square of 16 lines or less, for the first, and twenty-five cents for each succeeding insertion. 25 per cent will be deducted from an advertising bill when it amounts to thirty dollars in any one year. Yearly standing advertisements will be inserted at \$10 per square.

All legal advertisements charged 25 per cent higher.

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Letters to the proprietors on business connected with this establishment, must be post paid.

OFFICE ON the south-east corner of Front and Princess streets, opposite the Bank of the State.

P R I N T I N G
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly executed and with dispatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

BLANKS,
Of every description may be had at the office of the "Journal," as cheap as can be procured in the State, for cash. Any blanks wanted, and not on hand, will be printed at the shortest possible notice.

CORNELIUS MYERS'
HAT & CAP STORE,
MARKET-STREET—Wilmington, N. C.
Hats and Caps at wholesale and retail. 7tf

G E O R G E W. D A V I S ,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-13

WILLIAM COOKE,
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,
AND
General Commission Merchant,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPY & ROBESON,
J. G. E. V. T. S
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all other kinds of Produce.
Sept. 21, 1844. 1-1f

ROBERT G. BANKS,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends
in New York.
September 21, 1844. 1-1f.

W M. SHAW,
Wholesale & Retail Druggist
WILMINGTON, N. C.

TO JOURNEYMAN TAILORS.
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, three first rate Journeyman Tailors, to whom constant employ will be given, and the best wages. Call on, or address a line to V. R. PEIRSON, Oct. 18, 1844. Wilmington, N. C.

The Charleston Mercury will please insert 3 times, and forward account to this office. 5tf

Wilmington
HAT AND CAP STORE,
THE SUBSCRIBER having taken the store on Market street, formerly occupied by S. M. West, which he has fitted up expressly for the business, is now opening with a very handsome assortment of

HATS & CAPS.
My arrangements with one of the best manufacturers at the North are such that I can furnish all kinds of HATS and CAPS at the lowest possible prices. My stock of Hats will at all times consist of Beaver, fine Nutria, Black Nutria, Muskrat, black and drab Russia, Bruh, Black, and Pearl Cassimere, Coney, and a large assortment of black and drab Wool Hats, and a handsome assortment of men's and boys' caps.

S P O R T I N G H A T S ,
of various styles, shape, and color. Also, a large assortment of men's, boys', and infants' caps, of almost every style and quality. French dress star patterns, French dress pocket. Oil Bull plust; Bands, soft finished Guards, boys' Guards, youths' Parisians, Silk Velvet, Velvetine, glazed Lawns, Scatelle, Otter, Seal, Muskrat, Robinson, Infant Jockey, &c. & &c. & &c. Which I will sell at wholesale or retail very low for cash.

Country merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing, as I can sell them as cheap as they can buy in New York.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to Ironing over Hats. CORNELIUS MYERS.

Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-1f]

T O R E N T .
A small House on Market Street. A Room about 40 feet square, near the Cape Fear Bank.

F o r S a l e
Two Houses—one near the Rail Road, and one near the Presbyterian Church. P. W. FANNING. Nov. 1, 1844. 7-1f

O N H A N D ,
FRESH Goshen Butter; Canal and Fayetteville Flour; Cotton Yarn and Seine Twine; Good North Carolina Ham; Dried Canvassed Beef; and sundry articles at fair prices. A. J. BATTLE, Agent. November 1st, 1844.—[7-2f]

Turks' Island Salt Afloat.
THE cargo of Br. brig Grand Turk, just arrived. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Nov. 1st, 1844.

D A I L Y E X P E C T E D ,
2 CASKS family Cheese, small sizes, 15 lbs Bell Florence and Sugar-red Apples. 5 kegs Goshen Butter. WM. COOKE. Nov. 8th, 1844.

Clerk & Master's Sale.

IN PURSUANCE of a decree of the Honorable COURT OF EQUITY, begun and held for the County of New Hanover, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1844. I shall proceed to sell on Tuesday, of December Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the following lots in the town of Wilmington, viz: A lot situated and lying in the town aforesaid and being on the South side of Market street, on the corner of Front and Market st.; fronting 12 feet on Market and running back South 33 feet on Front street, with a fine two story BRICK STORE thereon.

ALSO,

A lot in said town on the South side of Dock st., between Front and Second streets; bounded on the North, by Dock Street, on the East, by a lot or parcel of land belonging to Mrs. E. Brady, on the South, by a lot belonging to Dr. John Hill, and on the West by a lot, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Dumbibin; being the same on which the present residence of S. M. West is situated.

TERMS made known on the day of sale.

T. D. MEARES, C. & M. E. Nov. 15, 1844. 9-1f.

Liquors and Porter.

40 BBLs. N. E. RUM,
5 do. N. O. do,
5 do. Ann. Brandy,
2 Pips Holland Gin,
5 eighth Casks do,
5 eighth Cask Cog. Brandy,
6 Casks Porter in qts. and pints.
Just received and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT. Nov. 15, 1844. 9-1f.

Molasses.

82 HHDS. Martinique, new crop,
120 Hds. Cuba,
60 Bbls. New Orleans,
sold for BARRY & BRYANT. Nov. 15, 1844. 9-1f.

Coffee.

91 BAGS Rio Coffee,
10 do. Cuba.
Just received and for sale by BARRY & BRYANT. Nov. 15, 1844. 9-1f.

DAIRY BUTTER,

A SUPPLY of the above, put up expressly for family use, in quarter, half and whole kegs, just received per schooner A. F. Thorn, and for sale by the subscriber, who will be in constant receipt of a superior article.

Nov. 8th, 1844. WM. COOKE.

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Julia from Philadelphia.

20 HHDS Bacon Sides, 20 bbls. Mess Beef, 20 bbls. Mess Pork, 20 do. Prime Pork, 40 kegs Lard, 20 hds. Coal. For sale by G. W. DAVIS. Nov. 8, 1844.

In Store and for sale by

WM. COOKE,
BUSHELS Turks Island Salt,
600 do. white Corn,
400 bushels Oats, 25 boxes Soap,
3 hds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1500 feet Ash Oars, all lengths,
bigg Laguira Coffee, 10 bbls. Shad,
10 hhd. Lard, Leaf Lard,
19 kegs Goshen Butter,
200 lbs. Brass Kettles, different sizes.
Nov. 8, 1844.

S. CHIO,
TOBACCONIST,

RESPECFULLY announces to the public that he has established a

TOBACCO & FRUIT STORE

in this place on Market street, adjoining the Post Office, and directly opposite the Carolina Hotel, where he keeps constantly on hand every article in his line, viz:

The very best Imported CIGARS; Chewing TOBACCO of the best quality; SNUFF, BLACK & YELLOW do.; ORANGES, LEMONS, &c. and every description of West India FRUIT. APPLES, CHESNUTS, ALMONDS, &c.

OYSTERS.

PICKLED OYSTERS, put up in JARS for the WEST INDIA MARKET, or family use. These OYSTERS are from JAMES RIVER, V. A., and are not to be surpassed as regards quality or mode of putting up.

ORDERS thankfully received and promptly attended to.

S. G. solicits the patronage of those wishing to purchase articles in his line, and assures them that as to quality and price his GOODS cannot be beaten in the Wilmington Market.

Nov. 15, 1844. 9-1f.

Salmon.

A LOT of superior No. 1 Salmon, for sale by G. W. DAVIS. Nov. 1st, 1844.

B L A N K C H E C K S—A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

In Store.

GOOD BACON HAMS, best Goshen Butter, sweet Crackers, Soda Biscuit, Dried canvassed Beef, Corn and Meal, Canal and Fayetteville Flour, Laguira, Cuba and Rio Coffee, Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Cotton Yarn and Seine Twine, Crockery Ware, Coffee Mills, Spades and Shovels, and sundry articles at fair prices. A. J. BATTLE, Agent. November 1st, 1844.—[7-2f]

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THE cargo of Br. brig Grand Turk, just arrived. For sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Nov. 1st, 1844.

D A I L Y E X P E C T E D ,
2 CASKS family Cheese, small sizes, 15 lbs Bell Florence and Sugar-red Apples. 5 kegs Goshen Butter. WM. COOKE. Nov. 8th, 1844.

READ THIS!
Blacksmithing

L. WOOD,

LATELY from Fayetteville, N. C., respectfully informs the public that he has located in the town of Wilmington, and is carrying on the

Blacksmith Business

in all its various branches. He has on hand, of his own manufacture, a handsome and substantial assortment of **Round Shaves**, which he challenges to be surpassed, either in beauty or durability.

He will keep on hand a superior assortment.

REPAIRING, of every description, in his line, promptly attended to and substantially executed.

L. W. will be thankful to the public for a share of their patronage.

His shop is situated on the Wharf, nearly opposite Messrs. Hall & Armstrong's Distillery, where he may at all times be found, during business hours.

Nov. 22, 1844. 10-4t

Chronicle 4 times.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

BOOTS & SHOES

AT THEIR OLD STAND.

G. & G. BRADLEY

WOULD inform their friends and customers, that they are now prepared to furnish them with almost any article in their line that can be called for, of their own manufacture and of the best materials, which, for kind and quality, will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in the State. They have a large stock of

Negro Brogans,

men and boy's, both sewed and pegged, all of which will be warranted.

—ALSO;

a good assortment of gentlemen and ladies

RUBBIA OVER SHOES,

CORK SOLES, &c. &c.

The Manufacturing and Repairing will be attended to as usual, of the best material, and as to STYLE shall be made to suit the wishes of all who may favour them with a call.

N. B.—Also, for sale, Northern tanned

Sole Leather, Calf Skins,

and any other kind of Stock that may be wanted. Shoe Maker's FINDINGS, &c. Nov. 22, 1844. 10-3m

Fire

INSUR  **ANCE.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having been appointed Agents for the Williamsburg New York Insurance Company, are prepared to take Risks on buildings and merchandise in town; and also, on buildings in the country, at the lowest rate of premium.

KELLY & McCALEB. Nov. 22, 1844. 10-6m

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Julia from Philadelphia.

100 HHDS Bacon Sides, 20 bbls. Mess Beef,

20 bbls. Mess Pork, 20 do. Prime Pork,

40 kegs Lard, 20 hds. Coal. For sale by G. W. DAVIS. Nov. 8, 1844.

JUST received from the Northern cities, a

New Goods ! New Goods !

November 8, 1844.

assortment of Dry Goods and Clothing, for sale

cheap, at wholesale or retail, by

D. TELLER.

On Market Street, under the dwelling of Mr.

Gowen, Wilmington, N. C.

THE JOURNAL.

TUESDAY, NOV. 20, 1846.

NATIVE AMERICANISM—FOREIGN INFLUENCE—THE NEW HOBBY HORSE OF FEDERALISTS.

Federalism vanquished under its last alias, of whigism—finding out that it is no go under that garb, having worn it so threadbare, that a child could see through it at last—is now fetching about like the detected culprit, for another new, and if possible, a more plausible one than the last.—They, (the whigs, that were) it seems, have already pitched upon a new name, and pitched into a new hobby horse, by which they think they will be able to ride into power in '48, notwithstanding the signal and merited rebuke they have just received at the hands of the people in '44; as this seems to be the next move of Federalism on the political chess-board, and as it (Native Americanism) seems to be the new issue, by the engraving of which into, and amalgamation of which, with the old ones of Bank, Tariff, &c., they hope and expect to make them palatable enough to go down with the American people, we will thus early devote a few moments to the discussion of the present naturalization laws, and to the changes which the whigs or the native Americans propose to introduce into those laws. We do not intend to go into a minute detail or examination of the various acts which our Federal Congress has passed from time to time on this subject. We will merely give the requisitions of the law as they now exist.

In the first place then, suppose a German or an Irishman were to emigrate to the United States at the age, say of 25, five long years must elapse before he can become a citizen of the Union. During these five years, by the policy of our laws, he is in a state of probation. He has, sometime during these five years, at least two years before the expiration of that period, to come into open Court—it must be a Court of Record too—and there file on oath, a written declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States, together with a solemn renunciation of all allegiance to the Governmental authorities of his native land. Two years from the date of this declaration, he again comes into open Court, and his attorney makes a motion for his admission to take what is called the final oath. When this motion is made, any citizen has a right to object and shew cause why he ought not to be permitted to take the oath and qualify.—The applicant is also required to bring into Court, some credible citizen of the United States, who will take an oath that he has known him for the last five years—that during all that time he has conducted himself in a moral and upright manner—that he is well affected towards the laws and institutions of the United States. He is then, at the termination of five years—after having complied with the requisitions of the act of Congress, and after proving his good moral character during all that time—he is then, we say, and not before, permitted to participate in the rights and immunities of a citizen of the United States. The only question then is, is he or is he not after all this, such a man as the blessings of freedom and self-government can be safely entrusted to? For our own part, we think he is; and we mistake much, if most of our readers are not of the same opinion.

The Federalists however—alias the Native Americans, think and say, that he should continue a foreigner for 21 years. That is, that a man who comes from any other country in the world must live here, suppose he arrives at the age of 21, until he is 42 years old before he can have any share in the rights and privileges of a citizen.

Our readers can't but be aware that we are daily lauding ourselves to the skies—and justly too—as the only people on the face of the earth, who afford to the down-trodden of all other lands, a home and an asylum—that we hold out to the whole world that this fair land of ours affords a home—a retreat for all those in other lands who desire to flee from the grinding oppressions of tyranny—that the mantle of freedom is broad and wide enough to embrace them all. This for more than half a century past has been our boast and our pride; and is it come to this then? Are the people of the United States prepared, and willing to say, that such shall no longer be the case?

Should the modern alien law party gain the ascendency, (which we do not for a moment believe) how can we expect the industrious and the intelligent portion of the citizens of other countries, to come along us and assist in turning our western wilds into a smiling and cultivated garden, if we tell them through the statute book, that they must first toil on, and toil on through the whole course of a lifetime almost, before they can have any share in the civil privileges which that Government holds out, for whose aggrandizement they have been toiling and working so long. When we were in our very infancy, as a free and independent country, the laws now in existence were found amply sufficient, and were thought stringent enough to protect us from any undue foreign influence. Now forsooth that we have grown up to the estate of manhood, and our institutions have acquired a permanence and stability, Federalism becomes all of a sudden alarmed and shocked to boot, at the influence which foreigners exercise in the United States.

Well all we can say, is, let Federalism make up the issue on this point—we fear if not, we know the good sense of the peo-

ministration of Adams, will decide the matter properly—with them, we will let it rest.

SENATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Governor's message, which will be found spread at length in the columns of to-day's Journal, will prevent us by reason of the space it occupies, from giving any thing more than a mere abstract, (which will be found in another column) of the proceedings of the Legislature. Indeed owing to the circumstance, that up to Friday last, the Senate has been ineffectually engaged in attempts to organize—little of importance has been yet done by that body. It will be remembered that the Legislature met on Monday, the 19th inst. Well, during the first four days of its session, the Senate was unable to organize. For four days, six of seven hundred dollars of the people's money was spent per day, for no purpose—was literally thrown away. The only question is; which of the two parties in the Senate, is responsible to the people of the State for this needless and lavish waste of the public funds. We think—and we think facts will bear us out—that the Whig members of the Senate are alone responsible—are alone culpable. On Monday, the Senate met, and after the oath was administered to the members, of course the next thing in order to be done by that body, was to proceed to organize, by the election of a presiding officer. But before we proceed, let us see how parties then stood on the floor of the Senate Chamber. Thus: 25 Democrats to 24 Whigs. Well of course, reader, you would say, here can be no difficulty: the majority as in all similar cases, will proceed to elect its Speaker & the Senate to choose the Whig minority? We shall see.

MORE DESPERATION.

'And last summer, an Irish Priest was sent off from Raleigh to circulate in the West. Senator Haywood's precious "Plain thoughts for the West."

We clip the above from the Washington North State Whig. The whole of the article of which it is an extract, is a mere effusion of a feverish, sickly, and excited mind—a mind that is writhing under the first effects of defeat. The general sweeping, and at the same time unsound charges which it makes against the Democratic party, are so utterly without foundation, and so glaringly ridiculous, that the only persons or party whom they could possibly injure, would be the veracious writer himself, and his own—the Federal party. We, therefore, would not have tho' worth while to notice it, but that our attention was called by a friend to that portion of it which we have quoted, "that last summer an Irish Priest was sent from Raleigh, to circulate in the West, Senator Haywood's precious 'plain thoughts for the West.'

This, we are authorized to say, is about as near to the truth as the blackness of midnight is to the effulgence of noon-day. The "Irish Priest" to whom we suppose the *Whig* alludes, is the Rev. Mr. McGowen, whose character so far as we can learn, stands high, both as a gentleman and a Christian. We understand that he has never meddled with politics in any way: certainly that he was "sent from Raleigh, &c." as charged by the *Whig*, is either an untruth or a mistake on the part of that paper—we hope it is the latter, although that would be unwarrantable.—Where did the *Whig* get its information? Will it have the fairness and liberality to come out and make the Democratic party and Mr. McGowen, the *amende honorable*? We shall see.

CLARENDON HORSE GUARDS.

OFFICERS—Capt. James McRee; Lieutenants, Howard and Bradley; Cornet, W. Flanner.

The first parade of this beautiful Volunteer Cavalry Company took place on Saturday last. We had the pleasure of witnessing the turn out of the Guards, and must confess, that we were agreeably disappointed in every thing we saw. Their dress, we had supposed, would be neat, but we were by no means prepared for seeing one of the richest, and at the same time, one of the most tasteful costumes in which we have ever seen a military Company equipped. As yet, the privates are not armed, but will be, we learn, in a week or two. The dress of the privates is blue, faced with scarlet: that of the officers blue, gaudily faced with gold lace. Although it was the first parade of the Company—at least in uniform—its appearance was perfectly military. Indeed, had we not known the fact, we would have thought that it must have been organized some time, so well did both horses and men go through many of the "revolutions and involutions." It speaks well for the spirit of our citizens. We wish to heaven we could only see just such a Volunteer Corps in every county in the State. Such a Company as the "Clarendon Guards," is an ornament in peace, and when war rear his horrid crest, it offers a defence which no money could purchase.

If the Guards would permit us, we would suggest that they should lose no time in getting up a suitable Band. There is nothing which enhances the effect of military display, so much as the accompaniment of good music.

Congress.

This body will meet in Washington, on Monday next, the 2d day of December.—Upon its action depends a great many questions of vital importance to the people of the whole Union.

Indeed we know not that there has assembled a Congress for the last fifteen or twenty years, upon which a greater amount of responsibility rested, than upon that body which is to meet next Monday. Several of the most delicate questions which can be brought before the Legislative body of any country, will have to be acted upon by the approaching Congress. All we can say at present, is, may the kindred spirits of patriotism and wisdom, hover over and guide it in all its deliberations.

The President's message to Congress, will be looked for with considerable interest. It is thought by many, that it will be one of the most important State papers which had ever emanated from the Executive. Probably we may receive it on Friday next. Should this be the case, we shall have it immediately put in type, when those who are desirous of obtaining copies of it, can do so at the "Journal Office," for 6 cents a copy.

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA—15 DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Royal Mail Steamer Britannia, capt. Hewitt, left Liverpool on the 5th instant, and arrived at Boston the 21st, having made her passage in 16 days. By this arrival we have received Liverpool dates of the 5th and London to the evening of the 4th inst. The cotton market remained in a quiet state, with a fair demand from the trade, and without any change in prices. Business in the manufacturing districts was remarkably good. Money was abundant.

The news does not present much interest in other respects.

From St. Jago.—By the Curlew, Capt. Crowell, we learn that the disastrous gale of the 5th ult. passed over St. Jago without doing any damage. Accounts from Trinidad state that several houses had been blown down at that place, and that the shipping in port sustained considerable injury. The crops also suffered much. The American Consul died on the 6th October.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the General Assembly of North Carolina.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Commons:

And last summer, an Irish Priest was sent off from Raleigh to circulate in the West. Senator Haywood's precious "Plain thoughts for the West."

Many subjects of importance will engage your attention, but whether you deem this a proper time to act upon all of them, is a matter for your deliberate consideration.

PUBLIC FINANCES.

The condition of the public treasury should especially engage your attention. The appropriations made at the session before the last, to discharge the debt due for building the Capitol, so far exhausted the public fund, that it was insufficient to meet the current expenses of the government; and the public Treasurer was directed to borrow of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards what money might be needed to meet those expenses.

Reference is made to his report to the last Legislature and to his monthly settlements with the Comptroller, will show the amount of the Literary fund used by him, and the amount that was kept on hand for his use; as it was deemed better that the State should use these funds, than go elsewhere to borrow.

The current expenses of the State and the long session of the last Legislature, left the public treasury, at its rise, nearly or quite exhausted, except as to the funds belonging to the boards.

The last Legislator, aware of the condition of the Treasury, and, being called upon to make provision to meet the payment of \$50,000 of the bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road falling due in Jan., 1843, and endorsed by the State, directed the Literary Board to redeem those bonds; and, finding it necessary likewise to make provision to meet the interest falling due on the bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, endorsed by the State, and to raise funds to meet the current expenses of the State until the taxes of 1843 should be paid into the Treasury, authorized the Public Treasurer to borrow the sum of \$50,000 from the Board of the Banks of the State; and, being likewise desirous to do something for the relief of the people, it directed the Literary Board to loan out its funds. At the time these requirements of the Board were made, it had less than \$50,000 in the Treasury, about \$100,000 in bonds upon individuals, and the balance of its funds in stocks and permanent securities.

The Literary Board, desirous to meet that high confidence manifested by the Legislature in their financial skill, pressed collections and with the cash in hand redeemed the \$50,000 of Rail Road bonds; and by the assistance of the funds of the board of Int'l Improvement, and those the Literary Board had been able to pay into the Treasury, the Public Treasurer was enabled to meet all demands at the Treasury, without borrowing elsewhere, notwithstanding \$50,000 of the bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, which fell due in January, 1843, endorsed by the State, had to be paid by the Treasurer.

The Literary Board did not believe that it was intended by the Legislature that its stocks and other securities should be sold to raise a fund to be loaned to the people, and however much the Board regretted the disappointment so many were destined to experience (for applications for loans were very numerous,) it was unable to avoid it and render the State, to which the Board owed its first duty, that aid which it needed.

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plications for loans were very numerous,) it was unable to avoid it and render the State, to which the Board owed its first duty, that aid which it needed.

It is evident, upon the slightest reflection, how embarrassing it is to the Boards charged with the management of the Literary and Internal Improvement funds, to be required to effect a communication by rail road between this road and the several rail roads which terminate at Weldon, and to construct a turnpike from Raleigh westward. These two improvements would greatly enhance the utility and value of the Raleigh and Gaston rail road, and I doubt not, would cause it to bring a much higher price.

I respectfully refer you to the message submitted by myself to the last Legislature, relative to effecting a communication by rail road between this road and the several rail roads which terminate at Weldon, and to constructing a turnpike from Raleigh westward. These two improvements would greatly enhance the utility and value of the Raleigh and Gaston rail road, and I doubt not, would cause it to bring a much higher price.

Since the adjournment of the last Legislature, a portion of the Portsmouth and Roanoke rail road, within the limits of this State, was torn up and rendered impassable, by an individual claiming it as a purchaser, at a sale under an execution against the corporation, whereby the travel and transportation on the road were for a time obstructed. The legality of the course pursued by the purchaser has undergone judicial investigation, and the matter is now pending before the Supreme Court.

It is not my design to express or intimate an opinion as to the propriety or legality of the course pursued by the purchaser.

With good navigation from Beaufort to the vicinity of Raleigh, and a good Turnpike or Rail-Road westward from that point, who can estimate its vast importance to this State!

Whether this improvement be practicable, and what will be its costs, can easily be ascertained.

The science of engineering is no longer a mystic art. It is already reduced, in our country, to a common practical science of every day application.

Surveys and estimates can be made, and responsible persons can be found ready to undertake any enterprise and guarantee its execution for a stipulated sum. To undertake now a work of Internal Improvement is not, as heretofore, taking a leap in the dark. We only have to look before we leap, and then we can ascertain certainly what will be the result.

No doubt is entertained that a similar system of improvements by dams and locks upon the Tar and Roanoke rivers, will greatly improve their navigation.

For constructing the dams and locks no material can be cheaper and stronger than our long leaf pine, well weighed down with stone, and its durability, when constantly kept wet, sufficient for all practical purposes.

The views expressed in relation to these improvements are made rather with a hope that they may attract public attention and elicit public enquiry, than with the expectation that you will take any action upon the matter at this time, further than, it may be, to institute some inquiry to obtain information.

I have but little to add to the suggestions I made to the last Legislature relative to improvements in the middle and western parts of the State. They want good roads. Give them facility in getting to good markets, and their energy and industry will supply them with all they need.

THE ELECTION.

I was duly notified by the Sheriff of Davidson, of the death of the Hon. Charles Brumell, a member elect of that county to the House of Commons; and by the Sheriff of Caswell, of the death of the Hon. Levi Walker, a member elect from that county to the House of Commons; and by the Sheriff of Greene, of the death of the Hon. James Harper, a member elect from that county to the House of Commons; and by the Sheriff of Johnston, of the death of the Hon. Ransom Sanders, the Senator elect of that county to the present Legislature.

Upon the subject of Internal Improvements, I respectfully invite your attention to the suggestions made in my message to the last Legislature. And, in addition to those suggestions, I will add that few rivers in the South are more susceptible of improvement for navigable purposes, and at a small expense, than the rivers in the lower part of our State.

The difficulties under which these roads arise from their indebtedness for their construction. The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, including the sea route to Charleston, cost some two millions of dollars, while the stock paid in amounted to about thirteen hundred and fifty thousand dollars only, leaving the balance of the cost of construction which absorbs a large portion of its receipts. So of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. It cost about one million five hundred thousand dollars, while its stock paid in was only about six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, leaving the balance of its cost of construction which absorbs all its receipts, after defraying the current expenses.

To aid these corporations the State, under acts of the Legislature, passed for the purpose, endorsed for the latter \$800,000 dollars of its bonds, none of which are yet due, and for the former \$300,000 dollars of its bonds, half of which have fallen due and been paid or redeemed—\$50,000 by the corporation itself; \$50,000 have been redeemed by the Literary Board, as directed by the Legislature; \$50,000 have been paid by the Public Treasurer; and \$50,000 continues to fall due each succeeding January, until all fall due; to meet which the Legislature must make provision in event the corporation fails to pay.

To secure the State against any loss upon these endorsements, deeds of mortgage have been executed, as required by the acts, upon all the property and effects of these roads. It is respectfully submitted to your wisdom to adopt such course, in relation to these roads, as will secure the public interest.

In regard to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, it should be remembered that the State is owner of \$600,000 of its capital stock,

therefore, whatever course may be pursued, as to the State's liability upon its endorsement,

due regard should be had to this stock; that it may be protected as far as possible, without involving the State in further difficulties. And further, the State being principal stockholder in the corporation, her honor requires that its debts should be paid, without any reference whatever to her mere legal liabilities. She holds a large portion of the stock; she holds

the road, steam boats and all its effects of value, water works, to indemnify her, and creditors must rely mainly on the credibility of the State to reward them to get their money from the corporation.

It is believed, by those better acquainted with the river than myself, to be at all times navigable from Newbern to, or within a short distance of Waynesborough; some fifty miles distant from Raleigh. Allowing a foot or two descent in every mile necessary to give to any stream a current, can doubt be entertained that eight or ten dams with locks of ten feet lift each, would give permanent steamboat navigation to the immediate vicinity of Raleigh!

Again, the course of this river in some places is extremely circuitous: after winding about for miles it returns to within a very short distance of its own channel. Across the isthmus at those points of approximation, short navigable canals might be cut, with locks at their lower terminations, thus at once avoiding the expense of any dam—shortening the navigation, and overcoming whatever accent there might be in the natural channel.

This improvement would give permanent steamboat navigation from Newbern to any point on the Neuse to which it might be carried; and the facility of navigation would be greatly increased by deadening the current and making it equal to slack water navigation. Boats of burthen could be easily towed by steamboats, or propelled by other power.

Immediately connected with this improvement of the Neuse, is another subject of importance altogether worthy of consideration.

Our Harbour of Beaufort is believed to be equal, if not superior to any other on our coast, south of the Chesapeake.

In my last message I drew the attention of the Legislature to the propriety of pressing upon the attention of Congress the necessity of making a ship channel from Pamlico Sound to this Harbor; as well as the necessity and utility of opening a ship channel at, or near, Nag's Head, between the Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic Ocean.

I now invite your attention, likewise, to those subjects with a recommendation that you press their consideration upon the attention of the General Government.

But to the connexion between the navigation of the Neuse and Beaufort Harbour—whatever connexion there may be between Be

THE JUDICIARY.

The Bench of our Supreme Court has been deprived of one of the brightest ornaments that ever adorned it, and North Carolina's one of her noblest and most cherished sons, in the death of WILLIAM GASTON, late one of the associate Justices of that Court. He was emphatically "a good man and a great Judge." His place was supplied by the Governor and Council by the appointment of the Hon. FREDERICK NASH, of Hillsborough, one of the Judges of the Superior Courts, to that Bench. The Hon. DAVID F. CALDWELL, of Salisbury, was in like manner appointed to the Bench of the Superior Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge NASH. Their commissions expire with the termination of your session. It will be your duty, therefore, to fill both vacancies.

The offices of Solicitor for three of the judicial districts are vacant. It devolves on you to fill them.

AGRICULTURE.

While provision is made in our colleges & schools for the instruction of our youth preparatory to their entering into the learned professions, little or no effort is made to prepare them for that most useful of all pursuits, AGRICULTURE. Should any generous youth desire to become a scientific Agriculturalist and an intelligent practical farmer, no provision is made for his instruction in any of our schools or colleges. Indeed, so little intellect is employed in our Agriculture, that our youth rather deem it a reflection upon their minds to engage in it, and look upon it as a pursuit only worthy of the slave or the hind who is as ignorant as the brute he drives. This impression should be removed. What pursuit can be more interesting, more intellectual? The mightiest minds are lighting up the path of the Agriculturalist by their extraordinary discoveries in Chemistry. A Dan, a Johnson, a Leibnig and others are looking into the arcanæ of nature and revealing her wonderful secrets to the husbandman.

Agriculture to a cultivated mind ceases to be a laborious and stupid pursuit, followed only because it provides the necessities of life. It has become an intellectual pursuit, worthy of the most fastidious taste or exalted mind.

I therefore recommend that an Agricultural professorship be added to our University; or, if it be deemed better, that an Agricultural School be established, where Agriculture may be taught as science, and where a model farm may be attached, and the science be practically illustrated and applied to use.

And I likewise recommend an Agricultural, Geological and Mineralogical survey of the State.

No State in the Union presents more interesting geological formations, or a greater variety of soils and productions, than ours. Such surveys, made by a man of science, would add much useful information to our present knowledge of the State, and would doubtless greatly aid the cause of Agriculture.

A scientific mineralogical survey, skilfully made, and reported in terms and language within the comprehension of miners and persons of ordinary education, would greatly aid the mining operations of our State—an interest becoming well worthy of Legislative attention.

Now ignorant groups in the dark to search of metals and minerals, never fail'd in this way to bring about the difficulties, incident to new settlements which the debtors who reside in the extreme western counties have to encounter, their remittances from market, and their destination of good roads, we are not surprised that large payments are not made.

The lands sold for a good price: besides other securitie, the state holds the titles until the purchase money is paid: the lands are increasing in value by settlement. Good policy, therefore, dictates that such indulgence should be extended to the debtors as will eventually secure the payment of the debt and induce them to remain among us as useful citizens.

as we withhold ours from his afflicted children, how quickly would we make that propitious time arrive! Now is the time. You have only to will, and it is done. The means are at your command. That miserly constituent who grudgingly yields the little portion which he would be required to contribute towards so good a work, deserves not the showers and sunshine of Heaven, and need not hope for a blissful futurity. Without the aid of your branch of the government, gentlemen, that unfortunate class may bid farewell to hope, and welcome despair.

PENITENTIARY.

For years past the subject of changing our Criminal Code by the establishment of the Penitentiary System, has engaged public attention. Doubtless you are aware of the wishes of your constituents upon the subject, and will fully comply with them. I am satisfied that criminals often escape conviction from a humane feeling in the jury—and their unwillingness to subject the offender to severe and ignominious corporal punishment. And if a criminal is convicted, the present mode of punishment is but ill calculated to reform him or to benefit the State. Solitary confinement and hard labor are wholesome remedies for desperate moral diseases.

It is believed that the adoption of the system would be good economy: the profits arising from the labor of criminals would exceed the expenses of carrying the criminal law into execution, and it would be an admirable system to apply the proceeds arising from the punishment and correction of vice and idleness to the Common School fund, to aid in the moral and intellectual cultivation of our youth. It would be rearing the beautiful and delicate flower of Virtue out of the fetid hot-bed of Vice.

HISTORY.

As long as the American Union shall endure, so long will the History of the establishment of American Independence be a subject of deep interest to every Patriot. The Revolutionary history of this State is fraught with incidents of the deepest interest, and does honor to our patriotic sires. While another State boasts of being the cradle of Liberty, North Carolina alone can boast of possessing its birth place. It was on her soil, on the 20th of May 1775, that her sons reared the standard of Liberty, boldly declared their independence of the British Crown, and declared themselves "a free and independent people," a sovereign and self-governing association. We are wholly unworthy such illustrious descent, if we neglect to preserve by all means in our power, the history of the gallant deeds by which they sustained that declaration.

The Index to the Colonial Documents of our State, printed by order of the last Legislature, to which I refer you, shows that very important historical information relative to this State, may be obtained from the Archives of the British Government. Access to these Archives to this State; and permission granted to take copies of any documents we desire. It is believed that an agent, well qualified for that purpose, can be found, who will proceed to England and procure such copies as may be deemed useful, for a sum but little exceeding the expense of the trip and pay to clerks for making the copies. It is submitted to you whether it is not due to ourselves to send such an agent.

CHEROKEE BONDS.

The debt due to the state for the purchase of Cherokee lands is but little reduced in amount by collections—an evidence of the difficulty of raising money in that region.

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THE CAPITOL.

I can it scarcely necessary to call your attention to the Public square and the Capitol. They are before you; the propriety of putting a suitable enclosure around the square is too obvious to require any comment.

It is bad economy after laying out a half million of dollars in a building that does honor to the state, to withhold the small amount necessary to enclose and protect it.

THE SWAMP LANDS.

No sale of the swamp lands drained by the state have been yet made. An attempt was made to effect a sale in 1841, shortly after the drainage of Congress, probably amongst them a reduction of the Post Office rates—a reform and modification of the naval system—and the introduction of steam lines to Europe in the manner attempted by France and England.

The most important movements of the administration, however, will be developed on the opening of the next session of Congress, and will undoubtedly have reference to a revision of the negotiations for the annexation of Texas, and an effort to modify the tariff and bring down the duties to 17, 20, or 22 per cent. It is objected in some quarters, that the ascendancy of Mr. Calhoun would lead to the destruction of the manufacturing interests—to foreign war—and to a variety of other disastrous consequences. We do not see such results growing out of that ascendancy. We have no doubt his policy and his views will swell out into a comprehensiveness that will astonish many of those who are incapable of appreciating his magnificent mind; and we should not be at all surprised, if in the course of events, he were to, following out the system of negotiating commercial treaties with all the world on the plan the Zoll-Verein treaty, and in connexion with the acquisition of Texas and the Oregon, to put England into such a position as to lead to a sudden and overwhelming outbreak of revolution in that kingdom. In the process of maturing the events necessary to produce such a contingency, the manufacturers of the East will not be injured, but will be benefited by having created for them a wider market for their products, and the chances of obtaining the whole cotton trade of the world. Only look at the necessary result of an interruption of the commercial intercourse between this country and Great Britain. The interdiction of exports of Cotton from the United States to England would of necessity lead, in a brief period, to a revolution in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain—the utter prostration of her trade, and the ultimate overthrow of the empire whilst the manufacturing interests of this country it would give the position now occupied by England, with respect to the cotton trade of the world.

There can be no further use for withholding the fund from the states, under pretence that it is needed for the use of the General Government. The present tariff will raise an amount amply sufficient to meet all the exigencies of the General Government, economically administered; and we now have some assurance that the Tariff will continue uninterrupted, and the protective policy firmly established. Indeed, so thoroughly convinced have the people become, that the doctrine of Free Trade, whatever it may be in theory, is in practice a mere humbug; that in the late contest for the Presidency, no candidate appeared advocating the doctrine—both the rival candidates advocating the principle of protection. Now is the time to press for a distribution of this fund. Indeed, its distribution should at all times be pressed. It appears to me surprising that any one should hesitate on the subject. The sum received by this state, under the distribution ordered under General Jackson's administration, (although one fourth of the sum ordered was never received,) amounts to more than the whole land and poll tax paid into the Treasury of North Carolina for the last twenty years. A large sum cannot be annually expected from that source; but a sum that would greatly aid this state might be relied on with certainty. It is therefore, respectfully direct your attention to the subject.

Again: no provision is made for their maintenance and support, except what is to be found in the poor laws. Many of them, if educated and instructed in useful employments, would be able to maintain themselves and enjoy life as rational creatures. Without these advantages we often find them huddled together within the confines of a loathsome Poor House, doomed to while away a miserable existence in wretchedness to themselves, and at an increased expense to those whose duty it is to make for them more ample provision.

The condition of the insane merits your earnest attention. Many of them might be restored to themselves and to their usefulness, if an asylum were provided, where skillful and experienced managers could have the supervision and control of the patient. Those whose cases were hopeless, might likewise receive the care and attention their condition required. I therefore most earnestly recommend that ample provision be made for the education of the deaf, dumb, and blind; for the restoration of the insane, if practicable, and for the comfortable sustenance of all.

It may be said this is not a propitious time to undertake so great a work. A century has passed, and the time has not come. Another may pass, and it still may not come. If a bounteous Providence were to withhold his favors from us, so long

From the New York Herald.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON—
Movements of the Administration during the approaching Congress.

We have received some intelligence from private correspondents at Washington of rather an interesting character, relative to some important movements which are contemplated by the present administration, growing out of the recent elections throughout the country, and the verdict of the people on the questions at issue before them.

We learn that the President and Secretary of State consider the election of Mr. Polk and defeat of Mr. Clay as a direct approval by the people of the United States of all the measures, both domestic and foreign, with which they may be identified during their possession of power. In particular, Mr. Tyler believes that to him and his friends, in a great measure, Mr. Polk is indebted for his election. Accordingly, the recent treaty for the annexation of Texas, rejected by the Senate—the treaty of commerce with the Zoll-Verein, also rejected by the Senate, are considered to have been approved by the decision of the people in this election, and they will be renewed at the next session of Congress, and placed before the Senate in some shape or other. Indeed, in relation to Texas, it may not be brought up again and placed at once before both Houses of Congress. It is the purpose of the administration to remodel all the commercial negotiations with foreign nations, particularly with all those in Europe or other parts of the world that may be rivals with England. The Zoll-Verein treaty, therefore, is merely the beginning of a series of negotiations founded on the same principles which will embrace the whole commercial world, with the exception of England, with whom it is supposed no treaty can be formed. In the event of collision taking place with England growing out of the annexation of Texas, or taking possession of the Oregon territory, it is believed by Mr. Calhoun that the breaking up of the cotton trade of the South with England, which might be injured thereby in the estimation of some, would still be placed in a similar position in connexion with the manufacturers of the East, provided we had treaties with all other commercial countries, and thereby could take the possession of England in relation to the cotton trade of the world.

Another subject of great importance will also be before the cabinet, and that is, what is to be done or said about the tariff in the next message? And also on other questions, what will be said? We have every reason to believe that a new plan for the modification of the tariff will be proposed on somewhat similar principle, to those of Mr. Clay's famous "Compromise Bill." It may perhaps be proposed that a uniform duty of 17½ or 20 per cent, may be laid on all foreign commodities, to come into operation in six months or a year, in the place of the present tariff, and it is supposed that a tariff of this description would be sufficient to meet all the expenditures of the government, to pay the present public debt, and be sufficiently protective to American manufacturers. The present debt is about twenty-five millions. The surplus revenue now in the banks, growing out of the present tariff, is about eleven or twelve millions—nearly one half of the debt. The whole of the debt is not due for fourteen years. If, therefore, a surplus revenue amounting to only two millions a year to meet these payments accrued, from a reduced tariff, it would be quite sufficient to meet all the purposes of the debt, and meet also the expenditures of the government.

In this town, on the 2d inst., Jane McKay, infant daughter of John D. and Caroline J. Love, aged 15 months; and on the 18th, Caroline Jane Love, wife of John D. Love, aged 32 years. By this double bereavement, a father is made childless and a husband a widower; truly is his home made desolate. An aged mother and a brother and sister are made to mingle their grief over one endeared to them by ties so close, which have been cemented by time and hallowed by affection. Mrs. Love was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died fully resigned;—cheered with the Christian's hope, and the certainty of soon rejoining her beloved child, who had but a few days before taken its upward flight to a better world.

COMMUNICATED.

In Columbus county, on the 24th ult., Daniel Shipman, Esq., aged 58 years, one of the most respectable and esteemed citizens of that county.

At Grand Cassa, Liberia, Africa, on the 12th August last, Louis Sheridan, in the 56th year of his age, who went to that country some years since, from Bladen county, N. C. He was possessed of mind and acquirements remarkable for one of his color and opportunities, and his upright conduct had secured to him the respect of all who knew him. He was promoted to a responsible station under the Colonial Government of Liberia.

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Extract from the N. Y. Eve. Post's Money article, NOVEMBER 19.

The quarterly reports for the 1st instant, compared with the reports of August 1, and those of Nov. 1, 1842, (two years) exhibit the following changes in the Banks of this State.

Since Aug. 1, 1842. Since Nov. 1, 1842.
Loans & Discounts incr. \$1,000,000. do. 25,927,205
Bank notes do. 1,120,555 do. 2,944,672
Specie do. 1,223,952 do. 2,687,907
Circulation incr. 2,080,995 do. 2,659,118
Deposits 1,624,510 do. 3,004,462

The condition of the banks now, is, in nearly all respects, as it was at the date of the reports for the 1st of May last.

The whig leaders and editors have led their followers a pretty dance in politics, at the expense of the people of the United States of all the measures, both domestic and foreign, with which they may be identified during their possession of power. In particular, Mr. Tyler believes that to him and his friends, in a great measure, Mr. Polk is indebted for his election. Accordingly, the recent treaty for the annexation of Texas, rejected by the Senate—the treaty of commerce with the Zoll-Verein, also rejected by the Senate, are considered to have been approved by the decision of the people in this election, and they will be renewed at the next session of Congress, and placed before the Senate in some shape or other. Indeed, in relation to Texas, it may not be brought up again and placed at once before both Houses of Congress.

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NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for an Act of Incorporation for the Clarendon Horse Guards.
Oct. 18, 1844.

Candles

25 BOXES Fayetteville mould Candles, just received, per steamer Wm. B. Meares. For sale by GEO. W. DAVIS. Oct. 10, 1844.

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers have removed to the NEW FIRE PROOF STORE in Nutt's building, one door North of Hall & Armstrong's, where they will be pleased to wait upon their friends. BATTLE & BISHOP. October 4, 1844.

CORN and OATS, in quantities to suit purchasers, for sale by WM. COOKE.

12 Bbls. Shad, 10 lbs. Maitland Apples, calculated to keep, and good for family use. For sale by WM. COOKE.

JUST RECEIVED, per schr. Galena, from N. York, 8 lbs P. R. Sugar, 40 bags Laguna Coffee, 20 Boxes Family Soap. For sale by WM. COOKE.

FOR RENT.

THE upper part of the commodious house fronting on Market street, over the store now occupied by the subscriber, and on the west side of the family residence of Mr. Guy C. Hotchkiss. Said dwelling is now being completed and fitted up in a style not inferior to any in the town of Wilmington, and from its location, and many advantages, having fourteen superior finished rooms, a new two story brick Kitchen, and a spacious yard, opening to Toomer's Alley, with all other requisites and conveniences, is well calculated and adapted for a genteel Boarding House.

The above is to be completed by the first of November, when possession will be given. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

V. R. PEIRSON.

WANTED, from 25 to 30 female hands to make up sundry articles of gentlemen's wearing apparel.

Also, Wanted to purchase, two likely BOYS, from 10 to 14 years of age. V. R. PEIRSON. Oct. 18, 1844.

Daily Expected,

From Baltimore,

10 Barrels Apple Brandy, 25 bags Rio Coffee; for sale by G. W. DAVIS. Nov. 1st, 1844.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

ELOPED from the subscriber, on the 1st instant, a negro man, named BILL, 26 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 6 inches high, dark complexion, has an impediment in his speech, and a downward look when spoken to.

The said negro had on, when he left, a home-spun suit, (of round-about and pants,) and cap, but other clothes with him.

It is thought he will attempt to pass as a free-man, under an assumed name, as William Hays, or Simmons. He is known to visit his old haunts in the neighborhood of his wife, who is owned by Mr. Joe Dunn, Duplin Co., and he doubtless ranges at times in the southern part of Wayne county, where he is, or has been, at work.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension and delivery of said negro to me, at Mr. G. W. Bannerman's residence, Bladen county, or ledged in jail so I may get him again.

COLIN SHAW.

Gavel Hill, Bladen Co., N. C. Oct. 4th, 1844.

P. S. "Standard," (Raleigh,) copy till forbud and forward bill to this office for collection.

LIVERY STABLES.

SIXTY EIGHT STALLS were destroyed by fire in August last. I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.]

Custom-House Notice.

TAKE NOTICE, that whereas, on the 28th day of October, 1844, on board brig Rowland, below the town of Wilmington, by R. F. Brown, Esq., officer of the Customs, was seized, for having been illegally imported, the following described lot of goods, to wit:—

6 Demijohns Gin, appraised at \$10 17
7 do. Cog. Brandy, " 24 50
1 9-12 dozen Bottles Cog. Brandy
appraised at 8 75

\$43 42

Any person claiming the said goods, are notified and required to come forward and make claim within 90 days after this date, or said articles will be disposed of as the law directs. M. V. JONES,
Nov. 8th, 1844. [8-3t]

OAKLEY FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out-buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast.

Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.

Nov. 1, 1844.

Coal,

LOOSE and in Hhds, just received from Philadelphia, per schr. Ellen, for sale by G. W. DAVIS. Nov. 1st, 1844.

Just Received,

FROM New York, per A. F. Thorn, Ann Smith and Regulus, 22 Barrels Whiskey, 3 hds. Porto Rico Sugar, 25 barrels Apple Brandy; for sale by G. W. DAVIS. Nov. 1st, 1844.

25 HHDS. Western Bacon Sides, (prime article,) for sale by JOHN HALL. Oct. 18, 1844.—[5-tf]

PROSPECTUS OF THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, Editor.

Our Country, Liberty, and God.

ALFRED L. PRUE, Printer.

TERMS.—\$2 50 if paid in advance; \$3 00 at the end of three months; \$3 50 at the expiration of the year. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

Having been induced, at the solicitation of some of the members of the Democratic party, to take charge of the Republican Press in this place, we will hereafter, on every Friday morning, issue a Democratic paper, under the above title, at the office of the late "Wilmington Messenger," in the Town of Wilmington.

As we have given a brief outline of the principles the "Journal" will advocate in our first number, we think it unnecessary again to reiterate the political doctrines it will be our constant and earnest endeavor to inculcate. On the present occasion, therefore, we will merely state, that the "Journal" will be the uncompromising opponent of each and every "link" in the whole of the "great chain" of Whig measures—the United States Bank—a Protective Tariff—the Bankrupt Act—Internal Improvements by the General Government, &c., &c.—While on the other hand it will, so far as our humble abilities will enable us, be the firm friend and supporter of the Constitution as it was left us by our fathers; and of a strict construction of that Constitution, thereby ensuring the rights of the several States which compose the Confederacy. But we set out with the idea of not going into details.

It would be a needless tax upon the reader's time. Suffice it to say, that the "Journal" will be a DEMOCRATIC PAPER, and will always advocate Democratic men and Democratic measures.

Although the "Journal" will be a political paper, yet, in order that it may also be agreeable to the general reader, its columns will always be open to such items of intelligence as will be interesting to the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, &c. Agriculture, Trade, the state of the Markets, &c., together with a slight glance at polite literature occasionally, will receive our attention.

We hope we will not be considered too "personal in our remarks" when we offer a few suggestions to our friends touching the necessity there exists for keeping

In the first place, Wilmington is a place of the greatest commercial importance of any in the State: it is situated in a Democratic District: there is a great deal of intercourse carried on by the citizens of the lower portion of the State with this place, and consequently a Press here would be calculated to do as much good, in diffusing information, as perhaps at any other point in the State. Again, there are, we believe, three Federal to every one Democratic paper in the State, and this we feel confident, is the reason why North Carolina placed a Whig in her Gubernatorial Chair at our recent election: for we feel assured that it only requires fair comparison to be instituted between the policy of the Federal and Democratic parties to ensure for the latter the most triumphant success. Well now, it is impossible for a Press to be kept up unless our friends will patronize it by subscribing themselves and inducing others to "go and do likewise." For, gentle reader, we suppose you are aware, and if you are not, we will tell you, that Printers and Editors are so far like other mortals that it requires something more than air to feed and kind wishes to clothe them. Therefore, we hope that every Democrat into whose hands this Prospectus may fall, will do all he can to insure the success of the "Journal" and the cause of Democracy.

DAVID FULTON.

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 21, 1844.

Subscriber's names. Residence. No. copies.

NOTE.—It being out of our power to send a copy of our Prospectus to every person who might doubtless be disposed to exert himself to procure subscribers to the "JOURNAL," we have printed the Prospectus in our paper as it appears above, with the hope that our friends will cut it out and attach the same to a sheet of paper, and procure as many subscribers as they can conveniently, and send their names to us at as early a day as possible.

Notice.

THE subscriber has returned from the North with a large and carefully selected stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stugs, Glassware, Shop Furniture, Surgical Instruments, Perfumery, &c., &c.,

to which the attention of Physicians, country merchants, and the public generally, is respectfully invited. His stock of Drugs and Medicines comprises every article usually called for in that line. Warned of genuine quality, for the supply of Physicians. A beautiful assortment of Pocket, Tooth, Cupping, and Amputating Instruments, Scalpares, Catheter's spring and thumb Lancets, Patent Enema Machines, Trusses of every description, medicine spoons, nipple shells, breast glasses, sucking bottles, horse spring Lancets and Feathers, &c.

The shop furniture consists in part of tin fixtures, salt-mouth and specie cap'd Bottles, from a gallon to 1/2 oz, graduated glasses, pill tiles, spatulas, pins, iron and composition mortars, scales and weights, ointment and extract pots, and preserving vials.

Among his perfumery will be found a choice assortment of fancy, plain and shaving soaps, and in great variety, tooth, hair and clothes brushes, a choice collection of toilet powders and puffs, Persian scented bags, smelling bottles, hair oils, dressing, fine ivory, and tortoise shell pocket combs, rose water, German and other colognes, &c., Casting, common, brown and yellow soaps, starch, sponges, lamp glass's and wicks, winter bleached sperms oil, linseed, olive, sweet and winter oil, ink, and writing papers, and a variety of other things usually kept in establishments of the kind.

Particular care has been taken in selecting the

Patent Medicines.

which in every instance have been purchased of either the patentees or their accredited agents.

A choice collection of Segars, Snuff, Tobacco, &c.

As the greater part of the above has been purchased for cash, it is determined no other house in the State shall UNDERSELL HIM. Therefore, Physicians will do well to give him a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

He has now facilities for putting up and packing in a style equal to that done at the North.

He would take this opportunity of returning thanks to the Physicians and the public generally for their liberal patronage since his commencement in business, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their favors.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1844.—[6-tf.]

All orders from the country promptly attended to. WM. SHAW. Oct. 18, 1844.

5-tf.

Custom-House Notice.

TAKE NOTICE, that whereas, on the 28th day of October, 1844, on board brig Rowland, below the town of Wilmington, by R. F. Brown, Esq., officer of the Customs, was seized, for having been illegally imported, the following described lot of goods, to wit:—

6 Demijohns Gin, appraised at \$10 17
7 do. Cog. Brandy, " 24 50
1 9-12 dozen Bottles Cog. Brandy
appraised at 8 75

\$43 42

Any person claiming the said goods, are notified and required to come forward and make claim within 90 days after this date, or said articles will be disposed of as the law directs. M. V. JONES,
Nov. 8th, 1844. [8-3t]

OAKLEY FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of moving to the West, I offer for sale my plantation on Topsail Sound, (called Oakley,) 12 miles and a half from Wilmington; containing four hundred acres, of which, about three hundred and twenty is cleared, the balance heavily timbered, and in point of fertility, are equal, if not superior to any lands on the Sound, and particularly adapted to Corn and Ground Peas. The improvements on this place, are nearly all new, the dwelling House having recently undergone a thorough repair. New Barn, Stables, Waggon House, and all necessary out-buildings. The dwelling House is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the ocean, with a fine inlet in front, and as regards beauty, health, and convenience to the best Fish and Oysters, is not surpassed by any other residence on the coast.

Further description would be unnecessary as it is presumed that those wishing to purchase would first view the premises. I am determined on selling, and a bargain may be had. M. C. NIXON.

Nov. 1, 1844.

CHARLES BARR,
Merchant Tailor,

At Mr. Peirson's former stand on Market street.

Oct. 11th, 1844.—[4tf]

15 HHDS. Western Bacon Sides, (prime article,) for sale by JOHN HALL. Oct. 18, 1844.—[5-tf]

LETTER SHEET & FOOLSCAP BILLS OF LADING, for sale at this office.

A QUANTITY of first rate Ash Oars, for sale by WM. COOKE. September 19th, 1844.

CORN.

Corn always on hand, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by WM. COOKE.

Sept. 20th, 1844.—[1-tf]

BANK WARRANTS—for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

Wilmington, Oct. 13, 1844.

4-tf.

MUSIC.

Mrs. COOKE adopts this method of informing her former Pupils and the public generally that she is now ready to give instructions in Music, as heretofore, at her residence near the corner of Main and Fourth streets; and in cases where the distance is an objection, she will wait for her Pupils at their own dwellings.

Wilmington, Oct. 13, 1844.

4-tf.

COOKIES.

COOKIES, for sale by WM. COOKE.

Sept. 19th, 1844.

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COOKIES.

COOKIES, for